FBIS DAILY REPORT

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ECUADOR, PERU AGREE TO DISENGAGE MILITARY FORCES

PY261818 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1720 GMT 26 Feb 81

[Text] Buenos Aires, 26 Feb (NA)--The Governments of Peru and Ecuador today pledged to implement an operation designed to disengage their respective military forces which have been deployed to the site of the recent clashes, according to a communique released here by the Argentine Foreign Ministry.

The acceptance by the governments of Lima and Quito of the above step was announced in a joint communique issued by the guarantor countries of the 1942 Rio de Janeiro Protocol, which was signed at the end of the Peruvian-Ecuadorean war.

The following is the text of the document:

"1. The representatives of Argentina, Brazil, Chile and the United States--meeting in Brasilia--hereby announce that the Governments of Ecuador and Peru have accepted the suggestions made by the four guarantor countries to the effect of promoting an immediate disengagement of the Ecuadorean and Peruvian military personnel deployed at the Condor Mountain Range, and of holding meetings among military officers of the two countries.

"2. According to the replies sent by Peru and Ecuador to the representatives of the guarantor countries, the two governments pledged to initiate today, 26 February, at 1200 the disengagement of troops and to attend beginning at 1900 a meeting which will be held in the locality of Huaquillas, Ecuador. The next meeting will be held in Aguas Verdes, Peru.

"3. At the meeting Ecuador will be represented by Vice Adm Raul Sorrosa Encalada and Peru by Vice Adm Jorge du Bois Gervasi.

"4. The operation to disengage the military forces and the meeting between military chiefs will be in the presence of observers from the four countries, which are sending to the meeting the following special representatives: Maj Gen Adhemar da Costa Machado for Brazil, Maj Gen William Masterson for the United States, Brig Gen Manuel Barros Recabarren for Chile and Brig Gen Alfredo Sotera for Argentina.

"5. This agreement is an important step toward promoting the consolidation of peace and friendship between Peru and Ecuador. It fully satisfies the request made by the two countries to the Governments of Argentina, Brazil, Chile and the United States and represents the implementation of paragraph No 3 of the resolution approved during the 19th OAS foreign ministers meeting.

"6. These practical adjustments and the terms of their approval by the countries do not mean passing judgment on basic issues.

"7. The representatives of the four countries state their satisfaction at the agreement reached between Ecuador and Peru and recognize their cooperation, hoping that the implementation of these measures will contribute to the reestablishment of an environment of friendship and understanding between the two fraternal countries."

HONDURAS, GUATEMALA, COLOMBIA ISSUE DECLARATION

PA261932 San Pedro Sula TIEMPO in Spanish 19 Feb 81 p 4

[Declaration issued in Tikal, Guatemala at the end of the visit of the Honduran and Colombian foreign ministers to Guatemala on 17 February]

[Text] At the kind invitation of Guatemalan Foreign Minister Rafael Eduardo Vastillo Valdez, His Excellency Doctor Diego Uribe Vargas, foreign minister of Colombia; and His Excellency General Staff Col Cesar Elvir Sierra, foreign minister of Honduras; visited Guatemala from 16 to 17 February 1981 and, meeting in Tikal, a place of great significance for all the Latin American people because it is the cradle of the great Mayan culture, signed the following joint declaration:

The reiterated their adherence to the principles of international law especially regarding nonintervention, self-determination of the peoples, territorial integrity, the peaceful solution of international conflicts and the inviolability of treaties.

Aware that in Central America the visionary voices of the ideal of Latin American solidarity, such as those of Jose Cecilio del Valle and Jose Matias Delgado, were raised and are still heard, they reiterated their loyalty to the thought of these illustrious men.

They agreed on the need to make joint efforts to achieve greater cultural development, to exchange technology, taking into account the levels of development in each country, and to increase economic cooperation.

In considering the need to preserve the region from intervention, they decided to keep themselves continually informed in order to adopt the necessary preventive measures regarding those incidents which threaten their countries peace and sovereignty.

The Guatemalan and Colombian foreign ministers were pleased with the results of the negotiations between Honduras and El Salvador that led to a solution of their differences. They are a living example of the way to solve conflicts by resorting to peaceful means as ratified by international law.

The Guatemalan and Honduran foreign ministers discussed the need to develop in a joint manner the common border area El Trifinio in consultation with El Salvador. They also talked about the advisability of mobilizing financial resources for this goal. The Colombian foreign minister expressed the interest of his government in cooperating in the development of this great project.

Regarding the conflict over Belize, the Colombian and Honduran foreign ministers said that they are pleased with the continuation of the dialogue and the direct contact between Guatemala and the United Kingdom which are aimed at peacefully achieving a direct and permanent solution that will satisfy the parties directly involved in it and that will interpret the adequately expressed aspirations of the peoples, including those of the Belizean people.

The Colombian foreign minister extended a friendly invitation to the Guatemalan and Honduran foreign ministers to visit his country. This invitation will also be extended to their counterparts of El Salvador and Costa Rica so that they can meet in San Andres at an upcoming date to discuss regional matters and the progress of bilateral relations. The Guatemalan and Honduran foreign ministers gladly accepted the invitation stating their profound interest in holding the meeting and in bringing regional and bilateral relations closer.

The present joint declaration is being issued in Tikal on 17 February 1981 and is signed by the Colombian, Honduran and Guatemalan foreign ministers.

[Signed] Diego Uribe Vargas, foreign minister of Colombia;
Cesar Elvir Sierra, foreign minister of Honduras;
Rafael Eduardo Castillo Valdez, foreign minister of Guatemala.

BRIEFS

IICA CHANGES NAME--The Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences (IICA) has changed its name to Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Cooperation, but it will keep the same acronym, IICA. [Buenos Aires LA NACION in Spanish 24 Feb 81 p 16 PY]

PRESIDENT GARCIA MEZA SWEARS IN NEW CABINET, SPEAKS

New Cabinet

PY261359 La Paz Domestic Service in Spanish 1222 GMT 26 Feb 81

[Live relay from Government House--broadcast in progress]

[Text] ...by the minister secretary general of the Presidency.

Presidential Decree 18.115.

Maj Gen Luis Garcia Meza Tejada, president of the republic,

Considering:

That the process of reconstruction that is underway in the country has imposed a new spirit of work and dedication regarding the nation's supreme interests;

That the supreme government has entered a period of legal and administrative institutionalization in all the state's organizations;

That there is a need for alternation in the management of the ministries in order to implement the participation of the necessary effort that will help the unity of the system, doctrine and goals of 17 July 1980;

That it is within the powers of his excellency, the president of the republic, to name his close aides, decrees:

Article 1. The following citizens are named ministers of state:

Aeronautics	Gen Waldo Bernal Pereira
Agriculture, Livestock and Campesino Affairs	Col Julio Molina
Education and Culture	Col Guillermo Escobar Uri
Energy and Hydrocarbons	Capt Lider Sossa Salazar
Finance	Jorge Tamayo Ramos
Foreign Affairs and Worship	Dr Mario Rolon Anaya
Industry, Commerce and Tourism	Col Mario Guzman Moreno
Interior, Migration and Justice	Brig Gen Celso Torrelio Villa
Labor and Labor Development	Col (Rolando Camilo Beriscochea)
Mines and Metallurgy	Capt Carlos Morales Nunez del Prado
National Defense	Maj Gen Armando Reyes Villa
Planning and Coordination	Gen Oscar Larrain Frontanilla
Public Health and Social Security	Dr (Jose Villarreal Suarez)
Urban Development and Housing	Brig Gen Jose Sanchez Calderon
Minister Secretary of the Presidency	Col (Jorge Salazar Ceresco)
Minister Secretary General of Integration	Capt (Alberto Tainkrinski)

Article 2. The ministers of state will assume their posts today.

Released at Government House in La Paz on 26 February 1981.

Garcia Meza Speech

PY261525 La Paz Domestic Service in Spanish 1226 GMT 26 Feb 81

[Speech by Bolivian President Luis Garcia Meza from the main hall of Government House in La Paz at the swearing-in ceremony for his new cabinet--live]

[Text] Generals; vice admirals; members of the military junta; ministers of state; commanders of the three armed forces; mr commanding general of the Bolivian police; generals, officers and noncommissioned officers of the Bolivian police; ladies and gentlemen:

After a tremendous effort made by the national reconstruction government, there should be no remaining doubts about the firm consolidation of the political system established by the national armed forces in July 1980 to fill a power vacuum resulting from foreign intervention after three frustrated elections. The institutionalization of the national reconstruction process reorganized by the armed forces amid great domestic difficulties and a lack of understanding from the large neocolonial centers which are still turning their backs on the current world situation is an indisputable historical fact.

The first government stage has been totally fulfilled, with an effective military participation that imposed order and abolished the anarchy which had damaged the country so much. This period, which has demanded great effort from the national reconstruction government, allows us to show evidence of adopted economic measures and of the implementation of a broad program for integration and developments.

I sincerely thank all those who continually granted their support and cooperation without selfish interests in this first and difficult historical stage. I express my personal gratitude to each and every one of them. I express my gratitude also on behalf of the military junta, the armed forces and the Bolivian people who make up the everlasting fatherland.

Aware of their role, the armed forces today are beginning a new government reorganization and an institutional opening, whose patriotic nationalistic philosophy I have repeated several times, stating that we are not enemies of democracy. The military officer who emerges from the people is essentially a democrat.

Based on these principles, we will take up the great task of creating a real and not a fictitious basis for an authentic democracy which promotes the participation of all Bolivian people and responds to the idiosyncrasies and to the social, cultural and economic characteristics of our nation. I recently stated that our nationalistic philosophy of strengthening the country domestically is based on the unity of all Bolivians from all regions, all classes and all parties which, although having different points of view, agree in selflessly serving the fatherland. I stated then that joint action and unity among all Bolivians were the only powerful weapons we had to undertake the national liberation process and to achieve law and justice as demanded by our history.

It is often believed that national unity is only achieved through the politicians and the unity of parties. This has been tried many times with repeated frustrations, because it is obvious that no one can be omitted from participating in the national reconstruction process, especially after creating the real basis for unity that is not only political but is also economic, social, regional, cultural and ideological. Thus, without excluding any of the tendencies, the national armed forces, using their institutional powers, propose an unprecedented unity, economic equality, social participation and integration of all provinces within a highly unified program that will overcome the difficulties of internal divisions fostered by alien interests.

In this second stage of its internal reorganization, the government has the following basic tasks: greater administrative effectiveness of the central government, as well as of regional and departmental administrations, and effective implementation of corrective economic measures, without distortions or omissions, in compliance with a program of public austerity and morality.

From the very moment the armed forces took the political reins of the country, they have had special concern about the serious problem posed by drug trafficking, which threatens to get out of proportion and which has been used to launch the most infamous international campaign designed to discredit the government of national reconstruction.

It is not the first time in the unfair relations established large centers of colonialist exploitation with underdeveloped countries subordinated to them that the former not only exploited but also slandered the latter.

In today's world, where close international relations are prevalent, the worst wrongdoer is not that poor country which only produces raw materials and whose economy is subordinated to that of those countries linked to the colonialist center, but the world market itself and those consumption centers which cannot claim innocence or pretend to be horrified when confronted with their own deeds.

My government has already ordered a swift action to eradicate drug trafficking, with all of its implications. However, in its earnest effort our government faces the risk of being misunderstood and frustrated if it does not have international cooperation, which should be equally sincere and objective so that we may all undertake together the task of eradicating drug trafficking.

The cooperation of both international organizations and interested foreign governments is needed to undertake a truly effective, joint international action because this is not an exclusively Bolivian problem. The package of actions to be carried out includes specific projects such as an emergency economic plan, legal reforms to enact a new public service law, and a draft constitution designed to coordinate the country's legal system which may result in a state of law where all citizens will enjoy true guarantees. Ministers, as citizens who were called by the armed forces and the people to perform effectively and responsibly government duties designed to promote the country's integrated institutionalization, you have a historic commitment to the fatherland. I personally trust that you will all perform your duties effectively and fruitfully. Thank you.

Foreign Minister's Speech

PY261718 La Paz Domestic Service in Spanish 1234 GMT 26 Feb 81

[Speech by Foreign Minister Mario Rolon Anaya in the main hall of Government House in La Paz on the occasion of the swearing in of the new cabinet--live]

[Text] Your Excellency, Mr President of the republic; members of the junta; ministers; chiefs and officers of the armed forces and the national police.

In the name of the civilian and military members of this cabinet--historically defined as a cabinet of institutional opening, with the objective of setting the basis of a new participative democracy, defined by the president as another stage of the government of reconstruction--I feel highly honored to express everyone's appreciation for these appointments, and I make a solemn commitment to cooperate with the greatest effectiveness for the successful fulfillment of this historic objective of the armed forces. Regarding domestic policies, the armed forces have clearly stated their institutionalization policy and their clear democratic ideals, a policy which has been reiterated here by the president. We are more than willing to cooperate with the greatest effectiveness to achieve these objectives.

For Bolivians--as for other societies in the world--the great and dramatic difference of ideas does not lie in the historical objectives, which have always been patriotic, but in the methods used to accomplish them, either by organized building for a better future through scientific solution of the minor and great problems of coexistence or by hasty and immature changes which in most cases have served to create more anguish among our people.

The difference of ideas has not been and will not be in the objectives--the search for a better life and national and regional progress--but in the methods used to accomplish them. These methods can be violent for some people and peaceful for others; some people are blind while others are intelligent in this unequal and dramatic search for a more just society.

Democratic objectives certainly require the previous creation of a social order, an effective method and the participation of the people. It has been said that nothing can be accomplished in a day. Effort and perseverance are required. Today we are assuming, in all sectors of the central government, the commitment to work tirelessly for the accomplishment of our objectives in accordance with an administrative timetable.

We will diligently serve the fatherland and the people. We will demand this service at all levels. We have come here to solve problems in a particularly difficult time and not to create problems and delay solutions or fail to exercise the principle of authority, which only means the principle of efficiency. To do this, we will constantly need the type of action the president has always talked about, a coordinated effort as a team. This is no longer a time for individualism and self-sufficiency, but a time for coordinated, joint actions. Without disregarding the specific duties of every ministry, we will put all our efforts in the joint tasks of the central government, coordinating actions with the departmental governments. The decentralization of the departmental governments has been and always will be healthy. This decentralization was planned by a military junta in 1931 before it was included in the progressive constitution of 1938.

The correct application of the corrective economic measures and the implementation of the emergency plan--safeguarding the economy of the poor sectors--will be one of our greatest concerns. It would be inappropriate and would take a long time to outline here a plan for all branches of the government. This has already been done for every sector, and we promise to fulfill this plan in accordance with schedule suggested by the president.

Regarding foreign policy, our clear objectives have been stated. We are concerned with overcoming the unjust isolation imposed on the country, a country which is now more motivated than ever. Bolivia now has and always has had a clear, traditional foreign policy. It has a peace-seeking tradition and respects international agreements. It also respects other international laws in accordance with the historic and just UN objectives.

Bolivia has an important geopolitical function of equilibrium and coordination in the continent. Bolivia is the land of contact, as stated by (Mendez) in the last century, and this principle was developed by (Jaime Mendoza) and (Ostria Gutierrez). Another well-known foreign minister said that Bolivia is a country of multiple influence.

The principles of the institutionalization stage of this process have already been outlined by the president and by the junta members but should be mentioned here again briefly in the areas of anticolonialism, nonalignment, solidarity with the dependent countries of the world and support for a universal declaration of human rights with the same social content expressed by the United Nations as the right of people not to be exploited or have their dignity violated.

We will review the so-called new international economic order and try to provide a more functional and practical content. We support integration as a means of development and liberation of our people and not as an instrument for influence and political interference. We will develop political pluralism in accordance with constitent democratic ideals.

Regarding our maritime problem, we will reformulate a dignified and constructive policy of sovereignty, integration and development; but we will not go beyond what the armed forces, the national institutions, the political parties and the Bolivian people through their organizations believe to be wise and convenient to the sacred interests of the fatherland.

We support an open foreign policy with all countries of the world. We are particularly concerned with the normalization of relations with all countries.

Mr President, members of the junta, chiefs and officers, ministers, Bolivians: We will implement a constructive policy of loyal cooperation with dignity, a real opening at the service of national interests. I trust God will guide us to be useful and trustworthy to our fatherland in order to achieve a national coexistence in search for a better future, that our countrymen will understand us and that we will be able to search for the better future all Bolivians want for their country. Thank you Mr President and junta members.

Background of New Ministers

PY261629 Paris AFP in Spanish 1505 GMT 26 Feb 81

[Excerpt] La Paz, 26 Feb (AFP)--The former candidate for vice president of the nation on Gen Hugo Banzer Suarez' ticket, Mario Rolon Anaya, is the new Bolivian foreign minister, according to the official announcement made here today.

Rolon Anaya held the post of education minister under former President Victor Paz Estenssoro's administration and also under Gen Rene Barrientos Ortuno (who ousted Paz Estenssoro). He was also labor minister under the administration of nationalist Gen Alfredo Ovando Candia, who nationalized Bolivian oil.

Later on, Rolon Anaya became President Hugo Banzer Suarez' personal adviser and then ambassador to the United Nations. Finally, he ran for vice president on Banzer Suarez ticket in the 1970 elections.

The new finance minister, Jorge Tamayo Ramos, is also a high-ranking leader of the Nationalist Democratic Action (ADN)led by Gen Hugo Banzer Suarez.

Tamayo Ramos began his political career as a leader of a miners union. Later he was appointed industries and commerce minister under President Hernan Siles Zuazo's administration. He was Bolivia's representative to the now defunct LAFTA, attorney for GASSER [expansion unknown] and general manager of the mortgage bank. He has been closely related with private mining enterprises in general and was president of the Private Banks Association (ASOBAN).

In 1978 Ramayo Ramos held the post of finance minister in the administration of Gen Juan Pereda Asbun, who ousted General Banzer. In 1980 he ran for vice president of the nation on General Banzer Suarez' ticket.

Commentary on New Cabinet

PY270228 Paris AFP in Spanish 1813 GMT 26 Feb 81

[Commentary by Andres Soliz Rada]

[Text] La Paz, 26 Feb (AFP)--Observers pointed out here today that the departure from government of former interior minister Col Luis Arce Gomez--considered the strongmen of the regime--and the incorporation of civilians--supporters of former President Hugo Banzer Suarez--gives one an idea of the new Bolivian situation.

The cabinet crisis, which was announced 2 months ago and which came to a head in 12 hours, took place at a time when the president of the republic, Gen Luis Garcia Meza, is making a great effort to obtain the diplomatic recognition of the United States, something which has not occurred yet despite the fact that the regime has been in power for 7 months and 1 week.

There is no doubt that Colonel Arce Gomez, whose future is more than uncertain, has dominated the political scene of the country since the 17 July 1980 coup.

According to the analysts, he got his power through the energic way in which he had repressed the opposition in addition to his ability to organize armed civilian commandos, with which he acquired his own military power which was independent from the armed forces.

Last November he traveled to Washington at an inappropriate time where, defying the State Department, he placed a wreath on the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier at Arlington Cemetery. During a stopover he made in Rio de Janeiro he stated that the North Americans were a nation of giants governed by a dwarf (Carter).

In Brazil he also argued with journalists who accused him of being directly involved in drug trafficking and threatened to prosecute them for spreading slander against the country, the armed forces and Arce Gomez himself.

He was acting foreign minister during three short periods (due to trips former Foreign Minister Javier Cerruto had to make), and even when he did not occupy this post it was he who made most statements on the foreign policy of his country.

Since Lidia Gueiler Tejada was ousted, state television--which is the only channel with wide dissemination--has been under Colonel Arce's direct control. Therefore, he has been able to control national intelligence and official information.

The death of seven members of the Movement of the Revolutionary Left (MIR), which according to the official version took place during a clash, proved the toughness of his methods.

Some sources believe that by concentrating important powers, Colonel Arce created concern within the armed forces and that this hastened his ouster.

It is also believed that the weakness of the Bolivian foreign policy is another factor which contributed to the cabinet crisis. As a matter of fact, foreign policy has become erratic, contradictory and lacked initiative at a time when the regime needed to overcome the dangerous isolation it had been subjected to by the United States and the member countries of the EEC and the Andean Pact.

In addition to all this, Federico Joffre, foreign relations under secretary, was disavowed by the Foreign Ministry when he supported Cuba's claim to Guantanamo Bay and Panama's claim to the Canal Zone from the United States during the recent conference of nonaligned countries held in India.

The third factor which drove Gen Luis Garcia Meza to precipitate the crisis was, presumably, the very serious economic situation the country is experiencing, as well as the persistent campaign against the military authorities and ministers who are accused of being involved in trafficking in cocaine.

The president believes that these problems could probably be eliminated now with the incorporation of outstanding figures of the Nationalist Democratic Action Party (ADN) which is led by former President Hugo Banzer Suarez.

These persons are: the brand new foreign minister, Mario Rolon Anaya, who participated in the governments of Victor Paz Estenssoro, Rene Barrientos, Alfredo Ovando and Hugo Banzer; and Finance Minister Jorge Tamayo Ramos, who is closely linked to the private banking sector.

Although the incorporation of civilian politicians in a purely military cabinet could compromise the strictly institutional nature of the military regime, it seems that Rolon Anaya, Tamayo Ramos and Banzerism are the president's trumps to obtain the U.S. recognition.

BRIEFS

BRAZIL OIL-GAS EXCHANGE--The Bolivian Government Oil Deposits, YPFB, has reported that the first shipment of diesel oil from Brazil will arrive in Santa Cruz, Bolivia, on 10 March 1981. According to the agreement signed between YPFB and Petrobras on 20 February 1981, Bolivia in return will supply Brazil with liquefied natural gas, which is being shipped to Campo Grande, Brazil. [La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 25 Feb 81 PY]

'LULA,' OTHER SENTENCED METAL WORKERS RELEASED

PY270233 Paris AFP in Spanish 0011 GMT 27 Feb 81

[Excerpts] Sao Paulo, 26 Feb (AFP)--Tonight the political police freed 11 metalworker union leaders, including Luis Ignacio da Silva, who is the president of the Workers Party. The release of these metalworkers came as a surprise because the police had said this morning that they were to remain in prison until next Wednesday because Mardi Gras festivities would delay bureaucratic procedures necessary for their release.

The 11 metalworker leaders, who were yesterday sentenced in absentia by a military court, were taken in 2 police vans from the police headquarters to their homes in Sao Bernardo.

NEW OPPOSITION LEADERSHIP IN CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES

PY261234 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 26 Feb 81

[Excerpt] Opposition parties yesterday held a meeting in congress to elect new leaders for this year. Deputy Odacir Klein, from Rio Grande do Sul, yesterday was elected to replace Deputy Freitas Nobre as leader of the PMDB [Brazilian Democratic Mobilization Party] in the Chamber of Deputies. Deputy Alceu Collares, also from Rio Grande do Sul, was elected leader of the PDT [Workers Democratic Party]. Deputy Thales Ramalho was reelected leader of the PP [Popular Party]. Leadership within the Workers Party does not change: Deputy Airton Soares, Sao Paulo State, continues as leader.

COMMENTATOR SEES WALTERS STUMBLING IN MEXICO

PY261932 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 25 Feb 81 p 7

[By Newton Carlos]

[Excerpts] President Reagan's envoy Gen Vernon Walters did not arrive in Argentina with only a dossier on El Salvador. The Reagan administration is offering "compensation" to Argentina to distance itself from the Soviet Union, today Argentina's biggest trade partner. The Soviets purchase more than half of Argentine grain production, and an exchange of military missions has taken place between Moscow and Buenos Aires. There is also the promise to support the future government of General Viola. In a broader sense, General Walters' mission is "to set the basis for American integration within a strategy of Atlantic defense." It is something like establishing NATO "branches" in the South Atlantic. Argentina is considered one of the main fulcrums of that organization. Brazil is the other. General Walters is, then, stumbling against unpleasant coincidences. One of his dearest targets, the sea of petroleum which is Mexico, with 2,000 kilometers of border with the United States, has just declared "irrevocable" solidarity with Nicaragua. President Lopez Portillo sent personal envoys to the celebration of the 47th anniversary of the assassination of General Sandino.

Latin American and European Christian Democratic leaders are meeting in El Salvador, including the president of the World Christian Democratic Union. There are strong pressures for withdrawing unconditional support to the Salvadoran "civilian-military" junta, whose nominal chief is a civilian, Christian Democrat Napoleon Duarte. At the initiative of the Costa Rican National Liberation Party, which disagrees with support by the Social Democrats for the Salvadoran opposition and the Revolutionary Democratic Front (FDR), the regional group of the Socialist International has also held a meeting. The main idea--almost a dream--is to achieve a negotiated solution in El Salvador, deflating the U.S. program of Latin American "integration" into one of political and military cold war blocs.

U.S. SPECIAL ENVOY WALTERS ARRIVES FOR TALKS

PY261142 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 26 Feb 81

[Excerpts] Gen Vernon Walters, ret, a special envoy of President Ronald Reagan, will meet today with the main Chilean Government officials. He arrived in Santiago last night after leaving Buenos Aires. Today at 1000 he will meet with Foreign Minister Rene Rojas and at noon he will go to Diego Portales Building to meet with President Pinochet.

Diplomatic sources have reported that Walters will discuss bilateral issues and the Argentine-Chilean Beagle conflict with the Chilean officials, to whom he will present specific evidence of communist intervention in the Central American conflicts.

Walters is the first high-ranking U.S. official to come to Chile since President Reagan's inauguration on 20 January. His visit comes a few days after the lifting of the economic and political sanctions imposed on Chile by the Carter administration.

Pinochet-Walters' Meeting

PY270211 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 26 Feb 81

[Relay from Government House by Graciela Contreras]

[Text] During a meeting held with the chief of state, Vernon Walters, special envoy of U.S. President Ronald Reagan, stated that he will disclose the main reasons for his visit to our country tomorrow.

The meeting took place at the Defense Ministry, where Walters was met by President Pinochet, who was accompanied by Gen Santiago Sinclair, chief of the presidential staff.

BRIEFS

NEW COUNCIL OF STATE PRESIDENT--Miguel Schweitzer Speisky has been installed as the president of the Council of State replacing Jorge Alessandri. [Santiago Chile EL MERCURIO International Edition in Spanish 5-11 Feb 81 p 1, 2 PY]

SOUTH AFRICAN UNIVERSITY COOPERATION--The University of Pretoria and the Chilean Catholic University have signed a scientific cooperation agreement. [Paris AFP in Spanish 1244 GMT 23 Feb 81 PY]

FOREIGN DEBT INCREASE--According to information published in the economic and financial survey based on a report of the Central Bank, the Chilean foreign debt for 1980 amounted to $11.239 billion compared to $8.463 billion in 1979, which represents an increase of 32.8 percent. [Santiago Chile EL MERCURIO International Edition in Spanish 5-11 Feb 81 p 2 PY]

COLOMBIA TO SIGN BARTER AGREEMENT WITH ALGERIA

PA262353 Bogota Radio Sutatenza Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 26 Feb 81

[Excerpt] Colombia and Algeria will sign an agreement in the next few days under which our country will sell surpluses of eight agricultural and livestock products and receive crude oil in exchange.

The announcement was made to Mundo Noticias by Agriculture Minister Gustavo Dager Chadid, who said the agreement will total $250 million a year.

The products Colombia will supply in exchange for oil will be coffee, tobacco, rice, cacao, sugar, beef, cotton and bananas; thereby expanding [fortaleciendo] the exports of surplus agricultural and livestock production.

Luis Enrique Giraldo Neira, acting mines and energy minister, said approximately 50,000 barrels of oil will be received daily from Algeria under the agreement. He recalled that Colombia spends $700 million a year on imports of crude oil, thereby stressing the importance of the agreement. He asserted that it is beneficial to the country from every standpoint. He said:

[Begin recording] Actually an Algerian Government mission visited this country recently and proposed the barter of peoducts for Algerian crude, which is among the best in the world. The government has given serious consideration to the proposal and has appointed an official commission that will leave for Algeria in the next few days for an exhaustive study of the terms of this transaction. Particularly, we expect the Agriculture Ministry to be able to offer some farm surpluses in exchanges for the precious element.

[Question] Mr Deputy Minister [as heard], how many barrels of oil will Colombia receive under the commercial agreement?

[Answer] We do not know: that is what we are discussing. In any event Colombia is currently importing between 25 and 30 percent of its liquid fuel needs, and any quantity between 20,000 and 50,000 barrels of crude a day we may obtain would be beneficial in the sense that it would reduce the outlays of foreign exchange required to purchase oil from other countries in the area. In this case this outlay amounts to an outrageous $700 million a year. [end recording]

LAWMAKERS GIVE VIEWS ON CANAL RIGHTS ISSUE

PA261941 Bogota Radio Sutatenza Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 26 Feb 81

[Excerpts] During a debate last night at the Chamber of Representatives which has been regarded in our political circles as one of the best held at the chamber in recent years, Liberal Congressman Carlos H. Morales vehemently defended former President Alfonso Lopez Michelsen's foreign policy.

Morales said Lopez did not betray our fatherland when he signed the Contadora document, as has been suggested. He said Colombia has not lost its rights on the Panama Canal and added that the bill by which the Uribe-Ozores treaty will be ratified safeguards the canal rights granted by the Panamanian Government to Colombia.

Foreign Minister Diego Uribe Vargas said in a speech the night before last at the chamber that the country has not lost any right on the Panama Canal. He said the treaty currently under discussion by the chamber's plenum reproduces the provisions of the Urrutia-Thompson treaty in large measure. The following is an excerpt of Uribe's speech:

[Begin recording] [Unidentified speaker] Now then, the point which many people think is very serious is that we have lost the right to transport our troops through the railroad.

[Uribe, in progress] because we retain it through the canal. This issue is quite complex because we cannot struggle for Panama's sovereignty and demand free passage of Colombian troops through a railroad that belongs to Panama as a quid pro quo. [end recording]

Uribe added that Colombia has not overlooked the possibility of concluding a new agreement with Panama in regard to the projected new canal there. He said the previous and present administrations have been discussing a similar treaty with the Panamanian Government that would allow Colombia to enjoy [word indistinct] benefits in the new canal under construction. [as heard]

PROPOSAL ACCEPTED; WITHDRAWAL OF TROOPS STARTED

PA261902 Paris AFP in Spanish 1822 GMT 26 Feb 81

[Text] Quito, 26 Feb (AFP)--It was officially reported that effective 1200 (1700 GMT) Ecuador started the withdrawal [separacion] of its troops from the Peruvian troops, thus accepting the proposal of Argentina, Brazil, Chile and the United States.

Ecuador gave its approval to start the effective and reciprocal withdrawal of the Ecuadorean and Peruvian forces at 2300 on Wednesday (0400 GMT on Thursday).

It also gave its approval for the military chiefs accredited by the two countries to hold talks in order to implement detailed measures for the withdrawal of the forces.

Foreign Minister on Problem

PA252024 Quito Voz do los Andes in Spanish 1730 GMT 26 Feb 81

[Excerpt] In a news conference held in the rooms of [name indistinct], Ecuadorean Foreign Minister Alfonso Barrera Valverde has stated that the thesis proposed by Mr Galo Plaza is his personal opinion and does not express the opinion or view of the Ecuadorean Government. He said that now that the Peruvian problem came to light, because the territorial problem was not clear to Latin America, the Foreign Ministry will gather all the opinions in the country in order to organize and systematize them as much as possible so that any proposal subsequently made will stem from a consensus or at least from a consultation of Ecuadorean opinions. In addition, he stressed that Ecuador trusts the efforts of the four countries--the United States, Brazil, Argentina and Chile--which are working at the OAS' request and have assumed the role of friends. He added that all Ecuador needs from these countries is the most complete impartiality and respect for its sovereignty and its peaceful nature.

UNITED STATES ACCUSED OF PROVOKING BREAK WITH CUBA

PA262035 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 26 Feb 81

[Text] Prominent Ecuadorean writer Pedro Jorge Vera has said in Quito that the United States is using all sorts of maneuvers to provoke a break in diplomatic relations between Ecuador and Cuba. He added that this is why relations between the two Latin American countries are so poor. He asserted that a high-ranking Ecuadorean Government official hinted that to him.

Vera said that the break in diplomatic relations must be avoided at all costs, not only because Cuba is a bastion of the struggle for liberation in Latin America, but also because it is a great champion of Latin American unity.

In turn, Juan Vasquez, secretary general of the Ecuadorean Workers Confederation, stated that the Ecuadorean people, particularly the working class, disagree with breaking diplomatic ties with the Caribbean island. He warned that right now the broadest international solidarity among the nations of the area is in order.

Union leader Gladys Ruiz also opposed a break in Ecuador-Cuba relations. She charged that the United States is heavily pressing the Ecuadorean Government to isolate Cuba from the rest of Latin America again.

PERU SEES TROOP WITHDRAWAL AS END OF INCIDENT

PY270231 Lima Radio America in Spanish 0100 GMT 27 Feb 81

[Text] Attention, this is an official communique:

The Central Information Office reports that with the withdrawal of Ecuadorean troops to the western slope of the Condor Mountain Range the causes for the border incidents which took place in the past weeks have disappeared. The Peruvian forces are stationed on the eastern slope, from which they have never moved.

The high objective of peace was achieved thanks to the firm and active participation of the guarantor countries of the 1942 Rio de Janeiro Protocol. The conflict has now been overcome and the negotiation phase begins for the discussion as to the best way to ensure harmony and open the path to a more substantial agreement.

The Central Information Office also says that Peru expresses its deep appreciation to the guarantor countries for the historic role they have performed and also informs the public that its troops have never moved out of our own territorial jurisdiction as attested by the fact that the incident took place exclusively on the eastern slope of the Condor Mountain Range, as was verified on site by the military attaches of the guarantor countries.

Lima, 26 February 1981.

PRESIDENT REAFFIRMS NONINTERVENTION PRINCIPLE

FL261337 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0304 GMT 26 Feb 81

[Text] Mexico City, 25 Feb (NOTIMEX)--President Jose Lopez Portillo has said that the internal problems of Latin American countries are difficult to solve, but they become impossible to solve when they get caught in the webs of big powers. He said he is against these powers using our disputes as their own and asserted that what is reasonable is not utopian, as Mexico has demonstrated.

The Mexican President made these statements tonight at the end of a dinner for the prime minister of the Bahamas, Lynden Pindling, who thus concludes his official visit to our country.

The president said that if one wants to solve problems, one must look into the causes. These causes are of an economic nature and must be seen as such and men should understand and solve them as such.

Lopez Portillo said that Mexico has always observed nonintervention and cooperation and that it is a modest country but its principles and self-determination and nonintervention are deeply rooted. [sentence as received]

The president said that we do not believe in solutions by force that only defer problems; man is a political animal and if he cultivates that ability he will be able to solve problems by conciliatory means.

The chief executive added that very complex upheavals are taking place in Latin America and that we are beset by internal problems; Latin American countries have stopped being characters in cartoons and burlesque films to become full page news in newspapers; we are a region bordering with the big powers.

The president cited the agreement signed with Venezuela to supply oil to the Central American area and noted that this is the kind of program that is sought for the region--taking steps toward peace and not using force and intervention.

He added that we already have too many problems to take charge of the problems of others. Lopez Portillo hailed the Commonwealth of the Bahamas and invited it to travel the road of cooperation with peace and of mutual understanding and respect.

PRESIDENT OFFERS TO PROVIDE DROUGHT AID TO PORTUGAL

FL262337 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2231 GMT 26 Feb 81

[By Enrique Alvarez Manilla]

[Excerpt] Mexico City, 26 Feb (NOTIMEX)--Mexico will provide energy and agricultural technology assistance to Portugal if the drought in that country, which is reaching catastrophic proportions because of the lack of foodstuffs and energy, continues.

This was asserted here today by Portuguese Ambassador Jose Fernandez Fafe as he came out of an audience with the president of the republic, Jose Lopez Portillo. On behalf of his government, the ambassador requested assistance from the president in case the situation worsens as a result of the lack of water.

The diplomat, who is about to complete his mission in Mexico, explained that there has been very little rain in Portugal. Therefore, the dams which operate hydroelectric plants are almost empty, and that system generates more than 70 percent of the electricity Portugal consumes.

The ambassador also announced that President Lopez Portillo offered to supply oil to Portugal during the emergency, if it comes to that, and to provide agricultural technical assistance, since Mexico has experience in such matters.

Fernandez Fafe indicated that if the problem still exists in the coming months, Portugal will require international solidarity. He added that fortunately for his country, prevailing weather conditions are not as bad as the current ones in regions of Africa or Asia. Therefore, there is hope that the shortage of foodstuffs and energy will not become a crisis.

On another matter, the ambassador announced that his country is negotiating with Mexico the purchase of 10,000 b rrels of oil daily as a regular and normal supply and that it is up to the Mexican Government to decide on this matter according to its oil policy.

CENTRAL BANK DIRECTOR RULES OUT PESO DEVALUATION

FL260229 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0123 GMT 26 Feb 81

[By Amado Espitia]

[Excerpts] Mexico City, 25 Feb (NOTIMEX)--The Mexican peso will not be devaluated or redevaluated. Instead, it will continue under the free-floating system because it serves the interests of the country, Bank of Mexico Director Romero Kolbeck has asserted.

In rendering the annual report on the central bank's work, Romero Kolbeck added that having a fixed rate of exchange for the Mexican peso would affect the country's economic situation.

He explained that devaluation cannot be made just to make exports more competitive because the country's situation is not going to be changed just to favor the export sector which has other compensations.

Regarding a redevaluation, he said it would be insane to do it because it would tear up the national economy, since Mexico would then have to become an exporting country.

Romero Kolbeck emphasized in his report that the Gross National Product rose 7.4 percent in 1980. He added that this expansion was due to the strong total demand [demanda agregada] whose driving elements were public expenditures and private sector investments. He explained that although the pressure of more demand caused an increase of productions and of the rate of inflation, it also caused a considerable increase in national production. He said that there was a considerable increase of jobs, about 5 percent, and all components of total demand also experienced high increases.

Public sector expenditures and private investments recorded considerable increases.

He explained that total investments rose 15.8 percent and, as a result of this effort, the investment index was 25.6 which represents the highest level ever recorded.

He stressed that among the factors that explain the growth of the Gross National Product is the growth achieved in the agricultural sector, 7 percent; in the transportation and communications sector, 10.5 percent; and in the industrial sector, 8.5 percent.

The current accounts deficit rose to $6.597 billion, or 4 percent of the national product.

He emphasized that the Bank of Mexico's gross reserves increased by $915 million, reaching the unprecedented level of $4.3 billion.

Moreover, the country's secondary reserves, which come from monetary cooperation agreements with other countries and available assets in the International Monetary Fund, reached the level of $3.24 billion, with an increase of $576 million.

He said that a basic aim of the financial policy was to continue adjusting the system to the accentuated international instability and to improve the cooperative efficiency of the banking system.

TRADE OFFICIAL EXPLAINS POSITION ON PROTECTIONISM

FL270014 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2240 GMT 26 Feb 81

[By Lorenzo Franco]

[Excerpts] Mexico City, 26 Feb (NOTIMEX)--Mexico will continue to look into protectionism very carefully; however, it will not impose protectionism arbitrarily; it will impose it only in case certain industries are affected by unethical commercial practices.

This was reaffirmed today by the under secretary (deputy minister) of foreign trade in the Ministry of Commerce of Mexico, Hector Hernandez Cervantes, when interviewed after the inaugural session of the fifth plenary meeting of the Mexico-Honduras Management Committee.

The official said that as a result of the recessive economic situation in the world, all countries try to sell wherever they can, and many times at cost. And it is in these cases, he asserted, when the danger of effects on the national industry arises.

Hernandez Cervantes added that nations with economies in recession also are taking protectionist measures, which is nothing more than placing obstacles on imports.

This is a transitory phase. If these protectionist measures continue to increase, the standards of living will deteriorate and the economy of developing countries will be affected, emphasized the Mexican official.

The foreign trade under secretary said that for this reason, protectionism must be stopped since [as received] the possibilities for Mexican exports are limited in Mexico.

The important thing, (?he said), is that Mexico be able to import adequately and to bring in the goods that the Mexican economy truly requires. Once the productive apparatus can have a capacity for surpluses in certain industrial areas or branches, the need to establish certain protectionist measures on a temporary basis will arise.

In this regard, Hector Hernandez Cervantes said Mexico is working on a complete antidumping [rendered in English] legislation but its application is not necessary for the moment because other mechanisms exist to protect industrial development. These include the use of tariffs, importation permits and official prices.

The Mexican foreign trade under secretary said that at this time it cannot be said that Mexican industry is being affected in a general way for foreign competition, and that in agreement with industrial representatives, we have continued with the elimination of permits and with the process to replace these with tariffs.

HONDURANS TRADE OFFICIAL SEEKS AID FOR COUNTRY

FL262150 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2125 GMT 26 Feb 81

[By Lorenzo Franco]

[Text] Mexico City, 26 Feb (NOTIMEX)--We Hondurans have not come to beg but to ask for help from our big brother, Carlos Young Torres, director general for foreign trade in the Honduran Government's Ministry of Economy, declared here today.

Speaking at the inauguration of the fifth plenary meeting of the Honduras-Mexico Management Committee, the Honduran official said inflation is increasingly growing in his country, but in spite of it, Honduras is struggling against the big powers established in Central America.

He recognized, however, that this was like a fight between an ant and an elephant and that the future continues to be gloomy in Central America because of its lack of oil, among other causes.

Young Torres asked that Mexico expand all its technical and financial assistance to its little brothers of Central America through bilateral trade agreements.

For his part, the chairman of the Honduran section of the committee, Gustavo Alfaro, said that Central America is experiencing difficult times and requires internal and external support, particularly in the technical and financial area.

It is becoming increasingly more urgent that Honduras receive such support because its structure is young and very weak. It is necessary that markets and other types of assistance be opened to benefit our country, (?he said).

The official said that trade relations between Mexico and Honduras have been negative for his country, adding that Honduran exports to Mexico in 1975 amounted to $ million and they grew in 1979 to only $20 million.

VISITING FRENCH ECONOMY MINISTER ON U.S. POLICIES

FL262247 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2228 GMT 26 Feb 81

[By Enrique Alvarez Manilla]

[Excerpt] Mexico City, 26 Feb (NOTIMEX)--French Minister of Economy Rene Monory has warned of the positive or negative consequences which U.S. economic policy might have on the development of poor countries.

Interviewed this afternoon at the end of the audience which Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo granted him at Los Pinos, the French official explained that an analysis of international circumstances that influence the development of poor countries was one of the topics he discussed with the Mexican president.

The minister declared that the position assumed by U.S. President Ronald Reagan concerning the assistance which his government will grant to the lesser-developed countries are of great concern to us because we of course would not like to see that assistance reduced.

Rene Monory announced that as interim president of the International Monetary Fund (IMF), he will meet in a few days with the U.S. economic cabinet [as received] to discuss that position.

The French minister of economy flatly denied that his country would follow any recommendations of the United States or any other power to define its economic or monetary policy toward third world countries.

He reiterated: So far as establishing our economic policy is concerned, we have independence and originality just as we have not allowed that a specific position be imposed on us by Eastern countries.

Rene Monory said that bilateral economic relations between France and Mexico are excellent. Therefore, the reason for his visit here, he said, is not concerned with that. Instead, it is to meet with President Jose Lopez Portillo and with Secretary (Minister) of Finance David Ibarra Munoz, who also is a member of the IMF interim committee.

On another matter, the French official explained that his country wants to reach an agreement on monetary policy because the current rates of interest in the United States have a somewhat negative influence on Europe.

Speaking about changes in IMF operations, Monory explained that conditions for granting credits have been made more flexible.

MEXICO, CANADA SIGN TRADE PRODUCTS AGREEMENT

FL270139 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2247 GMT 26 Feb 81

[By Lorenzo Franco]

[Excerpt] Mexico City, 26 Feb (NOTIMEX)--In the presence of Canadian Prime Minister Pierre-Elliott Trudeau, an agreement was signed today between Mexico and Canada for the supply of agricultural-livestock products. It will guarantee this country the availability of foodstuffs and replenishment of reserves for this year and 1982.

The document was signed by Mexican Secretary (Minister) of Commerce Jorge de la Vega Dominguez. It covers Mexican purchases amounting to 100-million Canadian dollars for the supply of wheat, powered milk, evaporated and rehydrated [rehidratada] milk, cabbage, corn and beans.

Enrique Diaz Ballesteros, director general of the Government Basic Commodities Company; Canadian Agriculture Minister Eugene Whelan, and Canadian Secretary of State for Trade Edward Lumley attended the signing ceremony held at Government House in Ottawa, Canada.

It was also announced that with the agreement of the Canadian Government, the national railroad cars manufacturing enterprise will acquire 20 trains of nine cars each built by the Bombardier Company. They will be used to strengthen the passenger transportation system (metro) of Mexico City.

PDC LEADER CRITICIZES U.S. SALVADORAN AID POLICY

PA261415 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1727 GMT 25 Feb 81

[Text] Panama City, 24 Feb (ACAN)--Guillermo Cochez, secretary general of the Panamanian Christian Democratic Party [PDC] criticized the United States today for using El Salvador in its offensive against the Soviet Union, without taking the Salvadorans in consideration.

"We believe that the U.S. offensive against the Soviet Union, using Salvadoran case, should be rejected by the Panamanian Government, since it tends to make the Salvadoran problem appear as a problem between world powers and forgets that this a problem the Salvadorans must solve," Cochez told ACAN-EFE.

"The aid which the Salvadoran people and government should receive, as was said by President Jose Napoleon Duarte, should be economic to help the country's development, instead of the shipment of weapons." The Panamanian PDC leader added that he had just returned from El Salvador.

"The Americans must allow the Salvadorans to seek their own solutions and not take advantage of the problems to strengthen their position before the Soviet Union. This is regrettably what they are doing, without taking in consideration the people's needs such as economic reconstruction after all the destruction caused by the terrorists," Cochez said.

During his stay in El Salvador, Cochez attended the Sixth Congress of the Central American Christian Democratic Union, which reaffirmed its support for the Duarte administration.

Cochez said that Nicaragua, Guatemala and El Salvador are going through the same problem: The extreme left and right are attacking the Christian Democrats who the Panamanian leader described as "the only political option capable of establishing a democratic revolution in the region."

Cochez condemned the arrest of Jose Esteban Gonzalez, Nicaraguan Human Rights Commission coordinator and the attacks on Guatemalan PDC Secretary General Vinicio Cerezo.

DECLARATION OF CENTRAL AMERICAN CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATS

PA262226 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 25 Feb 81 pp B-1, B-8

[Text] Declaration of the Sixth Congress of the Christian Democratic Union of Central America (UDCCA), "Dr Mario Zamora Rivas."

The Sixth UDCCA Congress, considering:

First: The extreme right's attacks on the Guatemalan Christian Democracy [DCG], which have led to the assassination of national, municipal and rank-and-file leaders, to the point of even attempts against the life of its secretary general in front of the DCG central headquarters in Guatemala City.

Second: The detention of Jose Esteban Gonzalez, vice chairman of Nicaragua's Social Christian Party [PSC] and the personal attacks on several Social Christian leaders, which constitute warnings against the totalitarian system that some sectors are trying to establish in Nicaragua with the sponsorship and under the direction of Cuba.

Third: The attacks the extreme left and right have been launching against El Salvador's Christian Democratic Party [PDC] from their totalitarian, inhuman and sectarian positions.

Fourth: The world powers' interferences in their effort to turn the Central American isthmus into an area of political struggle that serves to expand the area of influence of those powers.

Declares:

First: Its protest against the repressive attitude adopted by a sector of the Guatemalan Government for its attacks on and persecution of the DCG and its leaders, particularly secretary General Vinicio Cerezo. We vehemently protest the blind obstinacy of the extreme right which, with its irrational intransigence threatens to plunge the country into a civil war without alternatives.

Second: We strongly reject the totalitarian attitude adopted by the Sandinist National Liberation Front government, which seeks to silence the voices that are being raised in defense of human rights, specifically in the case of Jose Esteban Gonzalez. We also condemn the Sandinist front's statements aimed at eliminating all expressions of disagreement with a totalitarian government system.

Third: We demand understanding for the Salvadoran democratization project announced by the revolutionary government junta and for the PDC sacrifice to implement social reform projects. Expressions of this sacrifice include exhortations to the peoples of Central America to offer their understanding and support to the democratization project undertaken in El Salvador by the Salvadoran people and their armed forces, under the political conduct of the PDC, in their search for a democratic and pluralist society.

We invoke the support of the area's truly democratic sectors and groups so they will offer all their support to the process of socioeconomic reforms promoted by the revolutionary Government of El Salvador as a basis for the process of social change, thus showing Central Americans and men the world over that it is not true that mankind is torn between dehumanizing socialism and fascist dictatorship and that democracy responds not only to the best values of man. but is also possible and feasible.

Fourth: We reject the world powers' interference, which is part of their effort to make the Central American isthmus a field of ideological, political and military struggle in their battle for world expansion.

We warn against the mistaken attitude, proposed by some sectors, of looking upon the solution of the Central American political crisis as a military matter; we point to the political and social essence of any solution seeking to achieve the well-being, justice and freedom to which the Central American peoples are fully entitled.

Fifth: We express our will to further Latin American Christian democracy as an expression of revolutionary changes at the service of the people. With our unshakable will of struggle against political repression and totalitarian imposition, we will struggle to build a communitarian, solidarity-oriented, pluralist society of free men.

Sixth: We invite all democratic political forces to join efforts to construct a participatory democracy that transforms and replaces the structures of injustice with structures characterized by peace, progress and justice.

El Salvador, 23 February 1981.

The following persons represented their parties at this congress:

Christian Democratic Party of Panama: Guillermo Cochez Jr, secretary general.

PDC of El Salvador: Dr Julio Alfredo Samayoa.

DCG: Deputy Ricardo Gomez.

PSC of Nicaragua: Agustin Jarquin, secretary general.

Dr Adan Fletes Valle, of Nicaragua and Augustin Jarquin were elected UDCCA officials and dignitaries, to serve as permanent secretary and assistant secretary, respectively.

The post of UDCCA executive secretary was created and will be held by Panamanian Luis Emilio Veces.

COSTA RICA

'PATRIOTIC PACT' IDEA SPLITS PRESIDENTIAL HOPEFULS

PA262344 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 26 Feb 81

[Excerpt] The first to respond to the proposal made by Luis Alberto Monge, who has urged the presidential candidates to sign a patriotic pact for the defense of Costa Rican peace and freedom, was Rafael Angel Calderon of the Unity party. He released a statement through this station which in principle accepts the IDA. The same thing was done a few minutes later by candidate Miguel Barsuna of the National Progress Party. Both said they are still studying the text of Monge's letter but have not yet answered it in writing.

As for Mario Echandi, he said last night he would not sign anything because this is a matter of conscience. According to him, he will not sign Monge's letter to the presidential candidates. Echandi [words indistinct] sign the letter proposed by National Liberation Party [PLN] candidate Luis Alberto Monge in which we would all commit ourselves to respecting and defending Costa Rican freedom, peace and democracy. According to Echandi, something must be happening to Monge's conscience that he is now seeking ways of getting everybody to sign a commitment that he, Echandi, has been defending for the past 65 years.

Echandi then accused the PLN of helping the Salvadoran guerrillas, adding that the party has supported the Salvadoran guerrilla cells and it is this complicity that has placed the country in its present delicate situation. He affirmed that when the principle of nonintervention was violated, the gates were opened and now our name is not respected and the tranquillity and traditional peace, work and harmony that we Costa Ricans have always maintained through many sacrifices is now being questioned.

Echandi said he cannot sign pacts or notes with those who have done little or nothing to preserve the peaceful Costa Rica of former days. Let those who feel guilty sign; let those who feel the tragedy of making Central America burn because of their attitude sign. They are the ones who must sign the pact proposed by Monge, not Mario Echandi, he said.

For his part, PLN presidential candidate Luis Alberto Monge said the following during an exclusive interview with this station: [Begin Monge recording] My proposal stemmed from my conviction that this is a time of turbulence, violence and serious political commotion in the Caribbean area, more specifically, in Central America. Costa Rica itself has been plunged into a serious economic, social, political and moral crisis. This runs parallel to my conviction that the immense majority of the Costa Rican people prefer to live in freedom and preserve the peace that we have managed to achieve through a long struggle that has covered several generations of Costa Ricans. [end recording]

EL SALVADOR

FRG REPORTEDLY TO MEDIATE SALVADORAN CONFLICT

FL252250 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2231 GMT 25 Feb 81

[Excerpt] Bonn, 25 Feb (NOTIMEX)--The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany has decided to be an active mediator in the civil conflict that is affecting El Salvador. It will invite the sides involved in the internal war in El Salvador to talk, discuss and elucidate in Germany.

Government spokesman Kurt Becker announced the aforementioned and expressed the hope that representatives of the two sides will travel to Germany soon. He specified no date.

Apparently, such a meeting will be held in connection with the trip of Salvadoran President Napoleon Duarte to the world conference of Christian Democrats in Brussels.

Becker emphasized that the situation in El Salvador is taken very seriously by the United States and, moreover, the big parties in Germany--the ruling Social Democratic Party and the opposition Christian Democratic Party--maintain separate relations with circles of the two adversary sides in El Salvador.

GOVERNMENT DENIES DUARTE TO MEET WITH UNGO

PA262310 Paris AFP in Spanish 2255 GMT 26 Feb 81

[Text] San Salvador, 26 Feb (AFP)--The Information Office of the Salvadoran Presidency denied here today runors to the effect that the president of the government junta, Christian Democrat Jose Napoleon Duarte, will leave next week for Germany to meet with the opposition leader, Social Democrat Guillermo Ungo.

RADIO VENCEREMOS WARNS U.S. AGAINST INTERVENTION

PA261406 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 2300 GMT 25 Feb 81

[Excerpt] A Yankee commission in Europe trying to win over governments that have demonstrated that they understand the justness of our struggle has failed completely. They have tried to make believe that this war in El Salvador is a war between factions. The Yankees are trying to convince the world that what is happening here is not a struggle against 50 years of tyranny.

Imperialism wants to intervene militarily with its Yankee Marines, but it is facing several obstacles. To begin with, our people are not alone. We are not alone in this continent or in the world. Many governments, even the most conservative ones, have rejected intervention proposals. The most diverse Catholic and professional organizations, parliaments, as well as well-known personalities have said no to the Yankee whims.

In addition, the ghost of the Vietnamese defeat frightens the hierarchy of imperialism every night. The U.S. people, traumatized by this disastrous experience that brough bloodshed to an entire generation, Will not remain unmoved if faced with the sending of their young people to die on Salvadoran soil.

The millions of Latin Americans who live in the United States attracted by better job possibilities would become, if there is a Yankee intervention in El Salvador, a fire, a sore, within the monster itself.

If Yankee troops set just one foot in El Salvador, all Latin America would be set on fire. There, in Quito's Palecillo, in Caracas' 23 de Enero, in the avenues of Santiago, in the slums of Brazil, in the slums of Buenos Aires, in the slums of Tegucigalpa and Guatemala City, thousands of arms would rise in solidarity. A flame of rebellion would spread throughout the continent and the world. The students of the country would erect their barricades. Rome would tremble if faced with the solidarity of the masses in the streets. Even within Yankee colonies, such as Puerto Rico, there will be [words indistinct] the day imperialism dares repeat in history its landing in Nicaragua in 1912, in the Dominican Republic and in Vietnam.

Here, in Salvadoran territory, there are more than 100, more than 1,000 men, who love Central America as Sandino loved it when he defeated and expelled the Yankees who invaded the Central American isthmus from his territory.

This war was not started by the people. This war was imposed by the oligarchy, by imperialism, when they closed the people's road to self-determination.

There are new obstacles every day in the way of a direct intervention by imperialism, but we cannot disregard such a possibility. Without feelings of empty power and false modesty, we can say that we are proud of being Salvadorans. We are a hard-working people. Adversity has shaped us for the struggle and given us the imagination to make out of every rock a weapon, of every tree a watchtower and of the bombs the enemy drops on us new bombs to defeat tyranny.

In El Salvador we are aware that we are writing a heroic chapter in the continent's liberation history. With courage we shall win. With love we will build the new fatherland where we will never be the saddest people in the world. With our rifles we shall conquer peace. United to struggle until final victory. Revolution or death. We shall win!

EDITORIAL REJECTS CALL FOR JUNTA-FDR TALKS

PA262357 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 26 Feb 81 p 9

[Editorial: "Tragic Confusion Regarding Central American Problems"]

[Text] In a recent editorial reflecting the tragic confusion in many countries and sectors regarding the events in Central America, the Washington POST asked the Reagan administration to promote negotiations between the government junta and the so-called Revolutionary Democratic Front, which is made up of the terrorist groups and other dissident organizations. The POST even suggests that the settlement the Carter administration promoted in Zimbabwe could serve as a model to find "a political solution" to the Salvadoran tragedy. It forgets that the plan failed in Zimbabwe.

The word "negotiation" awakens all kinds of hopes even when the most superficial analysis shows that these hopes are groundless either because of ideological reasons or irrefutable historical experience. In order for there to be negotiations with possibilities of success in the sense of reconciling antagonistic positions in a lasting manner, the parties must necessarily accept a common ground of values and ideas on which to base an agreement. In other words, when one does not speak the same language, no agreement is possible between speakers.

Furthermore, an essential fact must be stressed: Despite the claims that they represent "the people," the Salvadoran guerrillas have shown that they are only a Marxist-Leninist movement that has very little support from the Salvadorans and that only continues to exist through the mass military and political aid of the Soviet bloc regimes and the Socialist International. The most convincing proof of this is the repeated failure of the calls for a general strike with which the country's extreme left tried to overthrow the government. It must not be forgotten that in Nicaragua the Sandinist victory was due not so much to a military victory but to the decisive support of the people, who at that time were unaware of the real nature of the movements.

CONSUL IN NICARAGUA KIDNAPPED, RELEASED

PA261849 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1451 GMT 26 Feb 81

[Text] San Salvador, 26 Feb (ACAN-EFE)--It was learned today that the Salvadoran consul to Esteli (Nicaragua), who was vacationing in San Miguel, 138 km east of San Salvador, was kidnapped and released a few hours later.

This kidnapping of Consul Norman Francisco Chavez Zamora occurred on Tuesday afternoon when three unidentified, heavily armed individuals entered the diplomat's house, forced his relatives to lie face down and took the consul with them.

However, this incident was kept secret until this morning when his brother, Hugo Chavez Zamora, who works at the Salvadoran Foreign Ministry, reported the kidnapping and release of the Salvadoran consul.

The Chavez Zamora brothers met at the Foreign Ministry this morning to report the incident to their superiors. The details of the incident have not been disclosed so it is not known if economic or political conditions were demanded.

El Salvador and Nicaragua have withdrawn their respective diplomatic missions despite the fact that neither country has yet officially announced a break in relations.

FMLN DENOUNCES PARTICIPATION OF SOMOZIST GUARDSMEN

PA261354 Paris AFP in Spanish 0005 GMT 26 Feb 81

[Text] San Salvador, 25 Feb (AFP)--The participation of former Somozist guardsmen in the Salvadoran conflict in support of the government's worn-out troops was denounced again today by spokesmen of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (FMLN).

The same sources added that approximately 130 former Somozist guardsmen were taken last week to the military hospital in San Salvador after participating in several conflicts. FMLN intelligence services have determined this from the hospital's files. The report says that 30 former Somozist guardsmen were treated at the military hospital for wounds received while participating in operations carried out by the death squad.

The FMLN report says that 40 other Somozists are in the San Miguel brigade in the eastern part of the country where they are participating as drivers and actually taking part in the massacre of the population. The FMLN has been denouncing the participation of former Nicaraguan guardsmen in the Salvadoran conflict since January, when 500 Somozists came to El Salvador to fight on the side of the Salvadoran Government.

The authorities, meanwhile, today reported that 20 persons were killed last Tuesday in an ambush of a truck by alleged leftists near Suchitoto. Today passed without incidents in San Salvador, but the reported number of dead who supposedly violated the curfew was 15. Intensive military patrolling continued this afternoon in San Salvador and all vehicles were searched by policy at roadblocks.

POLICE ASKED TO HELP NEWSMEN IN THEIR WORK

PA270116 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 26 Feb 81 p 4

[Excerpt] The National Police General Directorate has issued orders to all policemen to provide all possible help to newsmen in their mission. This is stated in a communique issued by the police following a complaint published yesterday on page 5 regarding the bad behavior of a policeman as newsmen were covering the bomb incident at the National Water and Sewer Administration.

GUATEMALA

DCG HEAD URGES PRESIDENT TO ABIDE BY LAW

PA270115 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 26 Feb 81

[Text] Vinicio Cerezo Arevalo, secretary general of the Guatemalan Christian Democracy [DCG], today rejected statements by President Lucas, who, according to the political leader, said contemptuously that proposed hearings are nothing but a smokescreen to hide the aggressions of the DCG against the authorities. Cerezo noted that if the president wants to abide by the law and the constitution, he should order an investigation of events and let the courts try the persons involved instead of agreeing with police reports of poor quality.

HONDURAS

AGREEMENT REACHED WITH NICARAGUA TO WITHDRAW TROOPS

PA261904 Tegucigalpa Radio America in Spanish 1145 GMT 26 Feb 81

[Text] Honduras and Nicaragua yesterday agreed to pull their troops out of the border, especially from the Guasaule area, military sources said last night. The decision was adopted following a telephone conversation between high-ranking Honduran officers and members of the Sandinist people's army of Nicaragua.

The measure will restore calm in a wide area of the border between the two nations, which lately, and more precisely last week, was the scene of serious clashes between troops of both armies. This was especially the case in the towns of San Benito and Palo Verde, which are located almost on the borderline [cuarta raya] but belong to Honduras.

The clash--the most serious in the last few months--forced Honduras and Nicaragua to mobilize military contingents to the border following continuous attacks by the Sandinist troops against our territory.

Based on the agreement, the Honduran Army's high command ordered the withdrawal of our country's troops just yesterday afternoon to end the tension and avoid armed clashes of other dimensions.

Honduras and Nicaragua agree to pull troops out of the border, says the report published by LA PRENSA of San Pedro Sula, which we have relayed through this radio and television network by means of a report from Radio San Pedro for Radio America Network.

NICARAGUA, SALVADORAN LEFT WAGE 'SLANDER CAMPAIGN'

PA262221 Tegucigalpa Radio America in Spanish 1145 GMT 26 Feb 81

[Broadcast in Progress]

[Text] . . .seizure of substantial arms shipments to be smuggled to the Salvadoran guerrillas. Apparently the Salvadoran guerrilla movements and the Nicaraguan leftwing sought to use Honduras as a redoubt to harass the Salvadoran Government. Here are the details of this report published today by the San Pedro Sula newspaper LA PRENSA relayed by the radio and television network. Go ahead, San Pedro Sula:

The slander campaign is due to the confiscation of the arms shipment. The leftwing wanted Honduras to lend its territory to encourage subversion. The campaign of slander and lies sponsored by the Nicaraguan Government against Honduras may be retaliation for the recent seizure of arms by the Honduran Army near Comayagua.

The statement was made by government spokesmen who said the Salvadoran leftwing is also actively participating in the campaign because it was one of the parties hurt when the arms smuggling was discovered.

(?They) added that one of these instances of participation by the Salvadoran leftwing in the campaign occurred yesterday in Costa Rica, when an international news agency echoed statements by a Salvadoran opposition leader to the effect that the Honduran Army expelled 20,000 Salvadoran refugees and sent them back to their country, where they were slaughtered by the Salvadoran National Guard.

Immediately upon release of this news, Honduran spokesmen answered that this is but part of a slander campaign against Honduras. They said proof of this is that the refugees are here and getting as much assistance as possible. Nobody is interfering with them and the UN High Commissioner for Refugees is the best witness to the fact that the allegations of the Salvadoran opposition leaders are completely untrue, one of the government spokesmen said.

What actually happened is that the Nicaraguan Government and the Salvadoran leftwing were greatly hurt when Honduran police discovered the illegal shipment of arms that was to be sent to El Salvador through our territory. The discovery caused great uneasiness among the Nicaraguans and Salvadorans, and they are now taking revenge by mounting the slander campaign, the spokesman added. He said we Hondurans must not remain indifferent to this situation, which demands a great degree of patriotism at a time when national security and sovereignty are in jeopardy.

POLITICAL LEADERS DEPLORE BORDER DISPUTE

PA261524 Tegucigalpa La Voz de Honduras in Spanish 1145 GMT 25 Feb 81

[Report on interview with National Party presidential candidate Ricardo Zuniga and Constituent Assembly Deputy Enrique Aguilar Paz by Jose Danilo Izaguirre; date and place not given]

[Text] This station has asked the opinion of National Party presidential candidate Ricardo Zuniga Agustinus on the current situation betweeen Honduras and Nicaragua, particularly now after the statement of Honduran Foreign Secretary Cesar Elvir Sierra who said that [words indistinct] of the two countries seek a confrontation between Honduras and Nicaragua. Zuniga Agustinus said:

[Begin recording] [Zuniga] [Words indistinct]. It is very probable that they could exist because we must remember that Central America has entered the world political scene. Anything can happen.

[Question] Do you believe in the firm unity of the Honduran people in the face of any situation?

[Answer] Yes, I stress this unity and I am sure of it because the Honduran people cannot act in any other way. This was evident during the conflict with El Salvador and we will see it in the face of any country that attacks us.

[Question] What does Enrique Aguilar Paz, Constituent Assembly deputy of the Innovation and Unity Party, think about this same subject?

[Aguilar Paz] It is really a shame that fraternal peoples of the same origin and ethnic background who face similar problems and the same objectives are being pushed to a possible war that would only bring more backwardness and private and collective tragedies to the Central American region. If we analyze Central America's history from colonial times, we see that it is a region which has been very influenced by foreign interests. The world powers have been dividing the Central American people, threatening their unity and brotherhood for hidden reasons.

It is not surprising that foreign interests are now fomenting estrangement between the Nicaraguan and Honduran peoples. I think we should be more calm about this and not fall into these traps. In a pragmatic way, we should request the intervention of the OAS so it can send an investigation commission.

It is logical that the respective forces of each country--Nicaragua and Honduras--have the moral obligation to enforce respect for their sovereignty. This is a very delicate matter. We must not be naive and [word indistinct] and fall into the tragedy of a war that, I repeat again, will not help the region's progress. I greatly regret the incidents. I think that if effective diplomatic efforts are made by the two countries, the differences can be overcome and we can all advance on the path of progress in a framework of unity and brotherhood.

[Question] Do you agree then that foreign forces are interested in seeking a conflict between the two countries?

[Answer] I gave you a historical analysis. You know that there are currently foreign powers that are vying for geopolitical control of the region.

[Question] Do you think this could lead to the firm unity of the Honduran people?

[Answer] Unfortunately, we Hondurans unite when there is a foreign invasion. The ideal thing would be that we would not need a war to remain united around the noble commitments we have to the nation and that all of us be determined to work effectively to change our country's current situation. [end recording]

PAPER VIEWS PURPOSES OF U.S. GENERAL'S VISIT

PA262204 San Pedro Sula TIEMPO in Spanish 19 Feb 81 p 7

["Viewpoint" column by Victor Meza: "The Imperial Envoy"]

[Text] Lt Gen Wallace H. Nutting, commander in chief of the U.S. Southern Command, arrived in Tegucigalpa in mid-February amid heavy security measures and with the obvious consent of the Honduran Armed Forces High Command.

The visit of high officials to our country are not common; at least they were not in the past, but since the great final offensive launched by the Sandinist front in Nicaragua, Central America has been visited by many senior U.S. officials to study the situation and the state of political pressure and to evaluate the potential of the revolutionary forces in a clash with the imperial armies. William Bowdler, a very influential man in the Carter administration who was largely responsible for U.S. policy in the region, came here some time ago on one of those missions. Bowdler surrounded himself with a group of men unconditionally loyal to him, the so-called Bowdler men, who knew how to implement the principles of the Carter policy in Central America. Many of those men are still in charge; others have been replaced. Others are aware of the saying that governments come and go but ambassadors remain, and they have already adapted themselves to the new requirements and changed the tone of their habitual harangues in order to appear more ferocious--in line with Reagan's new policy for this region. That is diplomacy.

Along with Bowdler came a furious and threatening general, one General Schweitzer, the very same, according to the international press, who is currently assistant to that near-nuclear hawk named Alexander Haig. Schweitzer came representing a much harder line than the subtle and hypocritical one of Carter. He did not go to the trouble of hiding his intentions, nor was he diplomatic when it came to making threats. He was very explicit about the need to strengthen the oligarchic armies of the area and hinted at creating a sort of inter-American force for the Caribbean. His actions and threats earned him the strong disapproval of different sectors of the Dominican people when he tried to repeat in Santo Domingo the insolent attitude he displayed in Teguciagalpa.

Now, in agreement with the new political guidelines of the White House and according to the new tone of imperial interference in our internal affairs, Lt Gen Wallace H. Nutting arrives in Tegucigalpa. What can this much-decorated general be up to? What dark objectives and terrible purposes can his trip to these remote and underdeveloped lands seek?

It is not possible to answer these questions in detail. Nonetheless, it is possible to deduce that his visit has much to do with the increase of U.S. military "aid" to the area's dictatorial armies and with the strengthening of the role assigned to the Honduran Army in this macabre dance of regional death.

General Nutting's meetings with the highest ranking representatives of military power in this country are more than significant. It is obvious that this senior U.S. officer did not come merely to supervise training courses in the use of helicopter gunships or to check on the training his country's officers are providing to the native soldiers. His visit has other, loftier and more secret goals and purposes. It has to do with planning the aggressive actions that are to be carried out against the Salvadoran people and with the preparation of military operations designed to smooth things over for the Salvadoran oligarchy.

That is the plain truth. There is no need to turn the matter around too much.

INTERNAL PROBLEMS BESET ISLETAS PEASANT ASSOCIATION

PA270153 Tegucigalpa Radio America in Spanish 1500 GMT 26 Feb 81

[Paco Medina Argenal report]

[Excerpts] Ramon Ruiz, chairman of the Isletas peasant association, said that he does not accept the division of the association into cooperatives and that the president of the republic has no reason to interfere in the matter.

Meanwhile, Atilio Villalobos said the Isletas association executive committee had already been appointed when the association broke up into cooperatives. The Ramon Ruiz supporters would have six plantations and the Atilio Villalobos supporters three. [Words indistinct] in the report presented by Paco Medina Argenal.

Last night a letter was written to President Policarpo Paz Garcia and signed by a number of persons who say they do not want to divide the association.

The "long line" peasants, most of them followers of Atilio Villalobos, refuse to accept the division of the association's properties as proposed by Ramon Ruiz. They believe it is illegal. Last night they appointed a unity and struggle cooperative executive committee headed by Atilio Villalobos.

ACAN Report

PA261704 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1541 GMT 25 Feb 81

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 25 Feb (ACAN-EFE)--The Honduran Government today ordered the Isletas peasant associative enterprise on the Atlantic Coast divided into two cooperatives to avoid a continuation of the struggle for leadership between sectors with different ideas.

The associative enterprise was founded in 1974 on a large banana plantation abandoned by the U.S. "Standard Fruit Co.," after hurricane "Fifi" destroyed the crops, which the firm considered a total loss.

The experiment proved to be quite effective and profitable despite the socialist structure of the associative enterprise. When the enterprise became productive and began to handle $20 million annually, the power struggles began. Four of its five directorates were de facto.

The last coup was staged against Atilio Villalobos by Ramon Ruiz. Ruiz was from the so-called short line, while Villalobos was from the long line. These are the names of the plantations. Names are based on the distance between the enterprise's headquarters and the plantation sites.

Atilio Villalobos is backed by most of the associates, but Rosa Ruiz was helped by the army. The latter has participated directly and stationed troops in the farms on the four occasions in which directorates have been ousted.

Now, the two cooperatives may divide the enterprise assets equally and become part of the Federation of Honduran Agrarian Reform Cooperatives (FECORAH).

According to Atilio Villalobos, the long line will diversify its production, with bananas its principal product, but will not permit the Honduran Banana Corporation (COHBANA) to intervene in its transactions. "COHBANA," the National Agrarian Institute (INA) and the army have been accused by the peasants of being responsible for the internal strife.

NICARAGUA

BAYARDO ARCE TERMS U.S. IMPERIALISM 'ENEMY'

PA261818 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 2300 GMT 25 Feb 81

[Speech by Bayardo Arce, commander of the revolution and secretary of the FSLN Political Committee at a ceremony at the Interior Ministry dedicated to the Augusto Cesar Sandino ideological campaign--live]

[Excerpts] Companero deputy minister of the interior, brother combatants of the Interior Ministry:

It is a source of political tranquillity and revolutionary satisfaction for us militants of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] to know that ideological meetings are being held regularly at the Interior Ministry.

We believe that public order tasks for the good of the security of our revolutionary state must be based on a solid ideological conviction and on being clearly aware of the role the revolution assigns to each branch.

We believe it would be ideal if every member of the Interior Ministry were a Sandinist militant. I would go even further and say that I wish they were good Sandinist militants, because, as we have often said, we believe that our struggle; the struggle of the FSLN is not over. The methods of combat have changed. The correlation of forces has changed. Today we revolutionaries are in a better position than yesterday. The enemy, however, has not been completely defeated. Not only has it not been defeated completely, but it is still resisting and, mark my words, it is often one step ahead of us, even taking the offensive and putting the revolutionaries on the defensive. Therefore, we have to continue our struggle of yesterday.

We must preserve yesterday's spirit. We must forge our strength, discipline and willingness to make sacrifices and the clear understanding of the revolution's goals. In the past we received harsh blows and yet rose from the embers of a burned-out safe house, even when many of our best units were in prison. We recovered from blows such as the fall of our best men in the FSLN ranks. We are especially interested in preserving this spirit in the Interior Ministry.

In a sense you are today in our front trenches in this war which is not yet over. The revolution demands that you fight the armed enemy, the counterrevolution; that you control the enemy which is armed with its tactic of distorting our revolution.

We must neutralize the enemy which is dedicated to undermining the revolution through criminal activities. This is the enemy which we are fighting against today. If you do not develop the ability of a Leonel Rama, we will not be able to win battles.

Therefore, it is very important for us to develop political activities within the ministry. Only through that political awareness, through that understanding of what our struggle is, through realizing that the revolution is a process with its ups and downs, with its joys and sorrows, only to that extent will you be able to fulfill the role that the revolution and our people expect of you.

If you do not understand how our struggle is being waged today, you simply will not know how to fight on this new battlefield. In the first place, you must be clearly aware that our fundamental enemy, our main dangers are not inside our country. They come from abroad. Our basic enemy is foreign. Our enemy is U.S. imperialism. Our enemy is international reaction with its great capabilities. For example, today we are on the front pages more than during the last days of our war against the dictatorship. Everything that is said about us is bad. This has the specific purpose of besmirching our revolution and creating the proper framework in which to pressure friendly governments so that they withdraw their aid to our country.

We are going to try to reveal here all that has been said in other places as to plans against Nicaragua. I am not speaking of false or prefabricated documents like the ones the U.S. Government is brandishing to claim that the Salvadoran struggle is a worldwide communist plot. We have public documents, some of which we have already published here. Our newspaper BARRICADA has published the Heritage Foundation's document. We will publish others. Perhaps we will publish "Strategy for the Decade of 1980s" prepared by the Santa Fe group headed by Roger Fontaine, Reagan's present adviser for Latin American affairs. We will also publish another type of documents from other foundations and from other analysts who are now officials of the new U.S. administration. These documents clearly speak of destabilizing our country economically, of cutting off aid for use to sow discontent among the people so that they can engaged in military aggression and invasions by the Somozist Guard and its new allies and old cronies to stop the Nicaraguan revolutionary process. I am toying with the idea of publishing some of the documents containing this strategy so that you can see that everything that is being done here by some rightist groups, the church for example, is recommended in those documents. People will be able to see that some, if not all, the positions adopted by the private enterprise sector are recommended in those documents. The attitude assumed by the reactionary parties and "labor" organizations controlled by these reactionary groups are recommended in those documents.

I have not seen a single provocation among the ones we are now facing that is not recommended in that document prepared in the beginning of 1980.

Our people have to realize this, but above all you must realize it so that you do not stray from our goal, so that you can realize that our enemy's goal is to win over the people, or to at least weaken their solidarity with their revolution, with their vanguard. Every act we commit, every measure we adopt, every step we take has a political repercussion. Our people see them as good or evil. If the people think they are good our revolution is strengthened: if the people think they are bad, our revolution might weaken. That is why each of you must bear in mind the public character of all your actions.

We are often concerned with the way our armed forces act. We know that their position is just. We know that they are fulfilling their duty. However, sometimes not all of them do their duty. Perhaps we must quote Ricardo Morales, who said that in country like ours, it is not enough to be a revolutionary. We must also let it be known that we are. Perhaps we must expand on this. It is not enough to do your duty, you must know how to go about it. Take a look at reactionary organizations, their main objective is our armed forces, and not only the armed forces in general. The armed forces are usually in their garrisons. The armed force that is always busy is that of the Interior Ministry, the police.

NUNEZ PRAISES REJECTION OF U.S. INTERVENTION

PA270159 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 26 Feb 81

[Text] Commander of the Revolution Carlos Nunez Tellez, chairman of the Nicaraguan State Council, has praised the dignified reply of the Panamanian rulers to the [word indistinct] message sent recently by U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig asking the isthmian government to minimize its relations with Cuba.

In a statement to this station, the Sandinist leader said the Panamanian rulers acted with dignity and maturity by rejecting such a message from Washington and that the defended Panamanian sovereignty by not allowing foreign intervention in their foreign policy.

Nunez said Nicaragua would have done the same, because the Sandinist revolution does not accept pressure regarding what Nicaraguans should do.

Nicaragua has vast and close ties of cooperation with Cuba, which it will strengthen further in the future because of the soviereign decision of the Sandinist revolution to maintain brotherly ties with a people who, as Antilleans have always shown a deep friendship toward Nicaraguans.

The Sandinist leader ended by saying that the peoples of Latin America know very well who our friends and our enemies are.

ORTEGA ADDRESSES MILITARY PROMOTION CEREMONY

PA_70237 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 26 Feb 81

[Text] The second military promotion ceremony, decreed by the Defense Ministry, was held today at 1000. Commander Hugo Torres introduced the group of officers promoted and greeted the Sandinist People's Army [EPS] commander in chief, Humberto Ortega Saavedra. The master of ceremonies read the names of the officers promoted on the third anniversary of the rebellion of the heroic people of Monimbo.

Commander Hugo Torres, air force representative on the State Council, was promoted to brigade commander; Heriberto Rodriguez and Rafael Solis Cerda were promoted to deputy commanders; Luis Manuel Toruno Montenegro and Silvio Molina Savila were appointed captians; 13 second lieutenants were promoted to first lieutenant, including Maria Aleman Escobar, Adolfo Chamorro, Alfonso Garcia Zeledon and Constantino Tapia; 34 were promoted to lieutenant, including Porfirio Aguilar, Antonio Aleman, Mario Solanos, Mario Cardenal, Julio Casco and others; and 278 second lieutenants were appointed, both men and women.

At the ceremony were placards referring to the anniversary of the Monimbo Indian rebellion and to defense and production year. Military discipline and the ranks of men and officers marked the Sandinist homage to the martyrs and heroes fallen in Monimbo, including the apostle of unity, Camilo Ortega Saavedra.

Brigade Commander Hugo Torres spoke in the name of the promoted officers, noted the advances of the EPS and recalled the heroism and gallantry of those who fell during the Monimbo rebellion. After outlinging the development of the Sandinist struggle in the past 3 years, he said the EPS must become a force capable of destroying enemy forces and that it must always be at the side of the people. He concluded his speech with "free fatherland or death."

Moises Hassan spoke in the name of the government junta. He arrived accompanied by Sergio Ramirez Mercado, Rafael Cordoba Rivas and other members of the Sandinist armed forces. After speaking of the revolutionary situation, Hassan said the Sandinist forces are committed to the defense of the peoples Sandinist revolution. When promoted to a higher rank you must feel more committed to the people, he said, and revealed maneuvers by domestic and international reactionaries.

He also urged the EPS to be ready to repel any U.S. imperialist intervention. He emphatically denied charges by reactionary sectors that Nicaragua is becoming militarized, but we shall always be militarized to defend our revolution, Moises Hassan said. He reaffirmed the Nicaraguan people's trust in the EPS.

The closing speech was made by EPS Commander in Chief Humberto Ortega Saavedra. The greatest honor any Nicaraguan may have is to belong to the EPS, he said, and added that promotions will serve to increase organizational and ideological levels. He said:

[Begin recording, in progress] ...A magnificent fighter, who besides dominating military science and art should be basically real new men, true Sandinists, true revolutionaries. This is the trust this command has in its soldiers, its army and its officers, which make our army stronger with their training and promotion.

We reaffirm, our national directorate, our people, and our government, that regarding this army, we shall be mainly concerned with having better soldiers day by day from the point of view of their human and revolutionary nature and not only from their fighting and military training, which is one of our concerns, but not the main one. [end recording]

SOVIET ENVOY ON FSLN-CPSU TIES, CPSU CONGRESS

PA262313 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 23 Feb 81 pp 1, 7

[Part I of interview with Soviet Ambassador to Nicaragua German Shlyapnikov by Sofia Montenegro; no date given]

[Excerpts] BARRICADA: Sir, what's the importance of the 26th CPSU Congress to the party and Soviet society?

Shlyapnikov: Look, the congress is going to map out the strategy and the struggle tacitcs in the new stage of the construction of communism. To all of us Soviets, this event in the life of the party has enormous importance due to the unforeseen scope of communist construction work, and the complexity and variety of the tasks to be performed in which the entire Soviet people are involved and for which they are preparing.

For instance, the last congress solved many problems posed to our society. It outlined the economic strategy of the party and the state in the stage of developing socialism. It set the stage for the multiple intensification of production and production quality and it set the guidelines for the future development of socialist democracy.

Internationally its problem is directed at keeping a solid peace and furthering detente, reducing weaponry and pursuing disarmament.

But, as you know, life goes on. New problems arise. One thing takes on vital importance and it determines the future dynamics of our society. This is the importance of our congress in general.

BARRICADA: What would you say is the meaning of Nicaragua's presence through the Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN) in the CPSU Congress for the first time?

Shlyapnikov: I am personally very satisfied to know that the Sandinist Front National Directorate accepted our Central Committee's invitation to send a delegation to the 26th CPSU Congress.

As you say, it is the first time a front delegation has participated in the work of our congress, and this evinces friendly relations between the CPSU and the FSLN. It entails a growing cooperation between the vanguard of the Soviet people and that of the Nicaraguan people. This work will allow them to get to know the facts about our party, the life and achievements of the Soviet people.

As I have noted, other delegations of other parties are attending this congress. This will open the possibility for the front's delegation to hold meetings and talk about matters of common interest. In turn, the front delegation's participation in the congress will tend to increase cooperation between the CPSU and the FSLN, between the USSR and Nicaragua for the good of both nations and in the interest of the peace and security of nations, especially now that U.S. imperialism is doing all it can to to "outlaw" national liberation movements throughout the world and it wants to assume the role of international gendarme.

BARRICADA: As part of this aid that is being considered for the developing countries, are there any plans to increase aid to Nicaragua?

Shlyapnikov: We are here precisely for this purpose, to help develop all kinds of cooperation between the USSR and Nicaragua.

In the economic field, we already have the necessary international legal mechanism such as agreements signed between the two countries and we are sure that in the next 5-year period the development of our cooperation will be fruitful for both peoples.

LA PRENSA ANSWERS USSR AMBASSADOR SCHLYAPNIKOV

PA270124 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2005 GMT 26 Feb 81

[Text] Managua, 26 Feb (ACAN-EFE)--In a front-page editorial, LA PRENSA answers comments made against it by German Schlyapnikov, USSR ambassador to Nicaragua.

Shlyapnikov's comments were made to BARRICADA, the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] official newspaper, regarding the CPSU 26th Congress and other international issues.

Here are some of Shlyapnikov's comments: "You have read the things that LA PRENSA is publishing. For a paper claiming to be objective, it only publishes what the transnational news agencies at the service of imperialism have to offer and other virulent articles against the socialist countries and the USSR." Further on he added: "Although LA PRENSA claims to be at the service of the truth and nothing but the truth, it publishes only lies. Why does it not consult Soviet sources or the countries affected by its lies if it really wants to be objective?"

On the other hand, LA PRENSA says that "Ambassador Shlyapnikov's comments are not only direct meddling in our internal affairs, but also a testimony of the USSR's imperialist policy. We want Shlyapnikov to know that LA PRENSA is an independent newspaper in a free country and that it carries items from reliable news agencies and information services in order to give our readers an all-round idea of what is happening in the world. This newspaper has interviewed Ambassador Shlyapnikov, who today is attacking us, on several occasions and also other members of the Soviet Embassy in an effort to give our readers the Soviet viewpoint."

LA PRENSA says in its editorial that Ambassador Shlyapnikov's reaction is understandable; he is used to a system in which the press, radio and television are completely muzzled and where the media is CPSU's docile tool. That is why any criticism or mere difference of opinion seems to him an inadmissible outrage."

REPORT ON MEXICAN SECRETARY'S VISIT AGENDA

PA261716 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 26 Feb 81

[Text] On arrival here, Mexican Foreign Secretary Jorge Castaneda stated that during his visit he will analyze, with out country's officials, the current situation in Central America and cooperation between the two countries. He also noted his visit will serve to strengthen friendship and cooperation between Mexico and Nicaragua. He reiterated Mexico's respect for the Nicaraguan people's efforts to find ways to have fairer relations. Castaneda was welcomed at Augusto Cesar Sandino Airport by Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto and other government officials. During a brief news conference, Father D'Escoto said that cooperation between Mexico and Nicaragua has been very close. Mexico's cooperation and solidarity with Nicaragua has been enormous and very important to our country, Father D'Escoto noted.

During his 2-day official visit, the Mexican foreign secretary will meet with his counterpart, members of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] National Directorate and the members of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction. Today the Mexican official willhave breakfast with the members of the FSLN National Directorate and then place a floral wreath at the tomb of the commander in chief of the Sandinist popular revolution, Carlos Fonseca. He will also hold a meeting with the minister of foreign trade, domestic trade and health, Alejandro Martinez Cuenca, Dionisio Marenco and Lea Guido, respectively. He will also hold a news conference and attend a luncheon hosted by the junta members. The Mexican official will board the plane back to the Mexican capital at 1700.

JUNTA MEMBERS TALK WITH WORKERS ABOUT SANDINO

PA260403 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0030 GMT 23 Feb 81

["Face the People" program with Sergio Ramirez, Moises Hassan and Daniel Ortega, members of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction--live]

[Excerpts] [Hassan] The purpose of this program today is not only to answer your questions but to give a special meaning to the commemoration of the 47th anniversary of Sandino's assassination. Prior to 19 July 1979 the workers were not allowed to participate in political and ideological debates. Only a small privileged group were permitted to talk about these things. With the revolution, a new system was established which represents a gain for the working class.

Much has been said about Sandino and Sandinism. We would like to hear what you have to say about Sandino and Sandinism. You all know the origin of Sandino: He came from a poor family and he started struggling with a small group of followers. He did not give up in his struggle against U.S. intervention. According to Sandino, only the workers and the peasants would go all the way in the struggle in defense of the country's sovereignty. Sandino had differences with other revolutionaries and internationalists. It is necessary that we talk about Sandino and about Sandinism to clear up some wrong ideas; that is why we would like to hear what you have to say about Sandinism. If you want to know anything, please ask. Let us exchange opinions.

[Question] What do you mean about Sandino being alive? Do you think his views would be the same if he were here now?

[Ortega] Sandino is alive because he represents and inspires the people's liberation struggle. Of course there were Nicaraguans who opposed foreign intervention before Sandino was born. There are many instances in our history of such actions, which for some particular reason we have interpreted as a policy of submission. These episodes of our history were intentionally given little importance. Nicaraguans have been struggling all their lives against foreign intervention. It was Sandino who for the first time in the history of our country could shape the people's struggle into a coherent and permanent patriotic feeling.

The Sandinists, represented by the workers and peasants, have made Sandino's dream come true of seeing his country free from foreign intervention. With the people's support we can continue in our struggle. Without it we cannot continue. Sandinism was a determining factor in defeating the Somozist dictatorship and imperialist domination in Nicaragua.

The Sandinists are engaged in a struggle for the benefit of the people. The Sandinists also have a great internationalist spirit. Sandino himself was an internationalist. His concern was not only for his country; he expressed deep concern over the fate of other Latin American people. Sandino was opposed to any form of domination. Today we are struggling for Nicaragua's economic independence. As you can see, the ideals of Sandino are as alive today as they ever were. [applause]

[Question] Why does U.S. imperialism accuse the Sandinist people's revolution of being communist? Why is the United States afraid of communism? My last question is, could we build a new society different from socialism?

[Ortega] Your two first questions were already answered in what we said before about the attitude toward communism before and during World War II. When it was in their interest, there was nothing wrong with the communists. But since then things have changed. Regarding your last question, ours is a revolution that accepts the changes that have taken place in the world. Ours is a revolution supported by the people who are struggling for freedom, independence and to build a just society. It is natural that no one in the world wants to be a slave, to be exploited and oppressed. Even the United States, which now is promoting a policy of aggression and intervention, at one time during its independence period waged a worthy struggle against those things it is now trying to impose on others. The Sandinist people's revolution cannot disregard the changes taking place in the world. There are different types of socialism. There are groups who talk about socialism in freedom, but the freedom they are talking about is the freedom to continue exploiting others. We are building our own form of socialism in freedom, against exploitation and domination. [applause]

The Sandinist people's revolution is strictly a revolution of social benefits for the people. Ours is real socialism in freedom. [applause]

The important thing in a revolution are the leaders. Robelo could not be the leader of this process. Somoza used to say he was a socialist. He claimed he had nationalized the railroad and other enterprises. We all know what type of socialism he was talking about. But what is important at this stage is that the Sandinist people's revolution is the revolution of the Nicaraguan people, led by them in a true process of profound social significance. [applause]

SOCIALIST LEADER ANALYZES NICARAGUAN REVOLUTION

PA262251 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 19 Feb 81 pp 1, 9

[Second part of two-part interview with Luis Sanchez Sancho, chairman of the Nicaraguan Socialist Party, by Adriana Guillen--date and place not given]

[Text] Summary of previous question: Can it be said that the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] needed the Patriotic Front of the Revolution [FPR] to overcome the crisis stemming from the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement's [MDN] departure, that is, that the formation of the FPR was a pluralist propaganda mechanism in the eyes of the public? Also, the FSLN would consider it no longer needs the FPR and concentrate its efforts on the Trade Union Coordinator (which does not include all the labor and peasant sectors). Does the Socialist Party consider this situation falls within the framework of a temporary alliances [alianzas coyunturales] policy?

Answer: I was just going to refer to that. It should be borne in mind that unity should exist at different levels, not only one.

It is certainly true that the coordinator does not include all factions but in my opinion it does constitute a foundation for assuring participation, perhaps total participation, even the coordinator does have a lot of imperfections and it is not that we want perfection right away.

Has no Knowledge of FSLN Strategy

Now then, I am not really familiar with the FSLN's theoretical and practical budgets. No known document exists on the FSLN's strategy for one to draw conclusions regarding its political intentions. Aside from speeches by FSLN leaders, there are no guidelines to be interpreted.

I am inclined to believe that the FSLN's shoddiness stems from the grave problems of the economy, international relations, labor discipline, low productivity, including the state.

That is, we do not deduce that the attitude stems from a lack of public interst....

Question: Wouldn't you think then, that the intent has been to utilize them at a necessary time and later discard them?

Answer: I remember that at the moment of victory the Sandinist Front's plan was to demobilize and dissolve all political organizations in the belief that since the FSLN as anti-Somozist it was possible to have a single political organization in Nicaragua and that would be the FSLN.

However, developments since that time have confirmed the thesis we proposed at the moment of triumph; that it was necessary to maintain the process on a pluralist base, without detriment to the people's Sandinist feelings.

The awareness that Nicaragua is pluralist in its economy, social composition and political vocation should lead to a pluralist state organization. The revolutionary forces are also united in the support for other far-reaching objectives.

Question: Do you believe the productive forces involved in the economic reconstruction are also revolutionary?

Answer: Responsible revolutionary sectors are those of us who do not seek short-range goals in the reconstruction process. We are involved in expansion of the revolution. We socialists, following a Marxist-Leninist ideology, channel our efforts toward establishment of a socialist society in Nicaragua.

Therefore starting with today's changes, which we consider fundamentally as democratic, it will be the Nicaraguan people and the workers, who are a majority, who will freely and democratically decide what kind of development pattern our country should follow.

The other sectors we do not consider as revolutionary are those in agreement with the changes made so far, and which are of essential importance, but who believe the goal of the revolutionary process ends precisely here: in consolidation of a mixed economy, divided into a private area and a state area.

For us these are passing circumstances, which can last for an indefinite time, depending on the development of the productive forces and on the degree of the workers' and people's political maturity. These other forces, with other ideological concepts and other political ideologies, are interested in today's tasks. They also have great resources and potential which can be used to insure the country's development. Then it should be the people who decide among these forces and decide if they want to remain with a reformed modernized capitalism or if they want to follow another path.

Shall We Distribute Misery?

Question: Just as we need a reconstruction period, so shall we need the people's political education. Do you believe that the people's political education is being implemented correctly by the media?

Answer: Political education and social and economic change go hand in hand. What we must do now is build a material base that will lead to an economic development and the creation of a society that will meet the people's social needs. We do not believe in a socialism that distributes misery, Sanchez stressed. Socialist society is that which has the capability to raise material and spiritual conditions in the life of man and not one that drags down the people's spiritual and material levels into misery. Once we have met the challenge of economic reconstruction, we could pass to the socialist transformation project we propose.

Responsible Education

We socialists, he said, disagree within the FPR (this shows the pluralism existing there), with the ideological and political work done by other organizations, including the Sandinist Front.

It is not merely a matter of freely using terminology of more or less revolutionary nature; it is a matter of creating material conditions so that the people attain the necessary level of participation. This is the only factor that really educates the workers and the people in the exercise of revolutionary practice. This should be channeled within a framework of legality and should limit the possibility for anarchic and pseudospontaneous demonstrations by certain sectors. These anarchic demonstrations are not only of no educational value, but lead to a deformation of the workers' awareness and to confusion about what a demonstration of revolutionary collective awareness really is.

Question: The working class is being subjected to an exhausting effort. They have to do their normal work, and on weekends they must pick cotton without having a chance to rest. How can one understand these labor "conquests" within the revolutionary process?

Answer: This is related to the great difficulties confronting Nicaragua at this time. However, it is obvious that during these 17 months of revolution the workers have attained great victories they never dreamed of.

However, what has really been done is to establish the bases for the historical victories of the workers. Let us remember that the economy suffers after every revolution and faces serious problems.

This revolution was implemented under a great emotional charge and created exaggerated perspectives among certain sectors. However, there is no doubt that the fact that workers are mobilized on weekends, which is the physical and biological time to recuperate energies spent during the work week, is a demonstration that there are problems.

If there is unemployment and a manpower shortage for harvesting, it means that a great part of the persons formerly occupied in these tasks have been absorbed by the Sandinist People's Army. It also shows great irresponsibility by other sectors toward production activities.

Not Profitable

Students who pick cotton benefit from the educational part of the work. However, it is not profitable because their picking average is 16 lb per day, and fuel is very expensive. If we add this to what is called the "logistic machinery" we see that we invest a lot to mobilize these volunteer workers. The investment is not profitable.

Therefore we in the FPR, Sanchez continued, believe that many of the men in uniform were formerly occupied in agricultural tasks and they should harvest the crops without the detriment of the voluntary assistance effort.

We believe that in order to solve this crisis we should return these men in uniform to agricultural tasks. Naturally this would be done without detriment to the nation's defense capability, because the main effort should be toward economic recovery and the increase of the production potential.

Question: Do you believe this revolution can be a model for the world?

Answer: To the extent that it s positive and negative aspects are analyzed, to this extent it can serve as an example, just as we can learn from the example of other situations....

Question: Poland for example?

Answer: Yes. We socialists, are carefully analyzing what is happening in Poland; not only as a Polish national situation, but its reference to socialism in general and the other countries which make up the world's socialist society. We believe it should teach us a lot.

Privileged Cliques

The problems of bureaucratism, the socialist leader continued, and the establishment of privileged cliques because of their leadership status, should be analyzed in their true meaning so we can struggle against trends that violate the principles and the practice of socialist democracy. He added: This is what has created the dramatic economic, political and social crisis in Poland.

But not only Poland confronts this situation; this is also true of the Iranian Islamic revolution. With a few exceptions, they teach us a lot that can be used to improve our political revolutionary methods. This is a task we cannot underestimate in the analysis of other revolutions, just as other people must be doing with ours.

BULGARIAN OFFICIAL MEETS STANDARDIZATION COMMITTEE

FL262304 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2230 GMT 26 Feb 81

[Text] Nikola Kalchev, chairman of [the State Committee on] Standardization of the Bulgarian People's Republic and member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of that fraternal country, yesterday visited the State Committee for Standardization in Havana. He was received there by Ramon Darias Rodes, minister-president of that committee. The two officials discussed exchange of experiences in the fields of standarization, metrology and quality control. They also discussed future lines of cooperation between the two committees.

COOPERATION ACCORD WITH GDR RADIO COMMITTEE

FL270036 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 27 Feb 81

[Text] At the close of this edition of the national radio newscast, a cooperation agreement for the 1981-82 2-year period has just been signed between the GDR State Committee for Radio and the Cuban Radio and Television Institute (ICRT). The agreement includes the exchange of radio and musical programs of all types. The GDR will send the program "A Half Hour in the GDR" for airing in Cuba. The program contains information of the economy, science and culture as well as on the life of Cubans who are studying in that fraternal country.

The agreement--which was signed by Rolf Weissback, deputy chairman of the GDR State Committee for Radio, and Manuel Yepe, vice president of the ICRT--also calls for the exchange of specialists and technical assistance.

CASTRO MEETS WITH BREZHNEV, CHERNENKO IN MOSCOW

For the TASS report on the meeting of Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee, with Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Konstantin Chernenko, member of the CPSU Politburo, see the 26th CPSU Congress section of the 26 February Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.

BRIEFS

NEW ETHIOPIAN STUDENTS--A group of 79 Ethiopian students and one teacher has arrived on the Isle of Youth by sea for assignment to the basic secondary schools in the countryside where more than 2,000 Ethiopian youths are studying. The second group of the contingent composed of 142 students, most of whom are children of martyrs, will arrive later. Representatives of the four schools for Ethiopian students welcomed the group at the port terminal. A total of 17 schools for foreign scholarship students are operating in the Isle of Youth with a total of 10,000 youths from Africa and Nicaragua. [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1937 GMT 26 Feb 81 FL]

PEREZ HERRERO IN MATANZAS--Antonio Perez Herrero, alternate member of the PCC Politburo and member of the secretariat, yesterday visited Matanzas' livestock breeding farm. The enterprises's director, Jose Llanusa Gobel, briefed the visitors on the farm's structure and functions. Llanusa also referred to the political, economic and social development attained in that enterprise which last year produced 54 million liters of milk. Some 200 production units, schools, two communities, roads, microdams and other projects have been completed in the past 8 years. The visitors toured several installations of the enterprise, discussing with the workers the specific tasks being carried out. Accompanying Perez Herrero were Luis Rodriguez Hernandez, second party secretary in the province and alternate member of the PCC Central Committee; Jose Manuel Castillo Ruiz, member of the provincial executive bureau; and other leaders. [Text] [Matanzas Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 26 Feb 81 FL]

ANTIGUA

FINANCE MINISTER PRESENTS 1981 NATIONAL BUDGET

FL261715 Port-of-Spain TRINIDAD GUARDIAN in English 20 Feb 81 p 1

[Text] St John's, 19 Feb (CANA)--Finance Minister John St Luce today presented Antigua's 1981 budget of just over $163.1 million, indicating heavy spending on social services and public works.

More than half of the budget--some $85.9 million--will go towards recurrent expenditure, while the remainder of just over 77.2 million dollars will be devoted to capital projects.

The largest slice of the recurrent budget is taken up by social services--health and education--which between them account for just 20 million dollars.

BARBADOS

TRADE DEFICIT CONTINUES TO WIDEN IN 1980

FL261720 Bridgetown SUNDAY ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 22 Feb 81 p 2

[Text] Barbados' visible trade deficit continued to widen during 1980, nearing the $400 million mark by the end of August, the Central Bank has reported.

The bank's latest statistical digest put imports between January and August at Bds$700.7 million (US$350.3 million), while exports for the period totalled just over $312.2 million (US$155.6 million), leaving a visible deficit of $388.4 million (US$194.7 million). At the end of August 1979, the deficit was $337.9 million (US$168.9 million) while end of 1979 deficit on visible trade was just over $546.8 million (US$273.4 million).

The best months for exports last year were April and May, during which the value of exports exceeded $102.3 million (US$51.1 million).

Importation during the entire eight-month period was consistently high, although particularly so in January when imports were valued at more than $102 million (US$51 million) and July when the value was above $99 million (US$49.5 million), Central Bank reported.

Major export commodities were sugar and its by-products--molassew and rum--which together accounted for some Bds$83.2 million in exports in the first eight months of 1980.

Other major contributors included processed foods and beverages and electronic components.

Food and fuel accounted for the major portion of the island's import bill. The fuel bill in the first eight months of the year totalled Bds$68.8 million, while food imports cost nearly Bds$100.1 million. (CANA).